

a husband and a father, Jon approached life with passion and purpose questioning and challenging the status quo and always seeking for ways to change or improve it. He will be missed by those close to him, but his legacy of good works lives on.●

#### GREENBELT, MARYLAND

● Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 75th anniversary of the city of Greenbelt, the first planned community in the United States built by the Federal Government. Greenbelt was envisioned as a social experiment by Rexford Guy Tugwell, a friend and adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The town was built under the authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act. It was designed to provide low-income housing and drew 5,700 applicants for the original 885 residences. The first families arrived on October 1, 1937. They were chosen to meet income and other criteria, including a demonstrated willingness to participate in community organizations.

Most early residents were under 30 years of age and were from diverse religious backgrounds. They were blue and white collar workers, but due to the segregation at the time, no African Americans were able to purchase homes or live in Greenbelt. Physically, Greenbelt was designed as a complete city with homes, businesses, schools, roads, recreation facilities, and town government. Homes were clustered in "superblocks" with a system of interior walkways permitting residents to go from home to town center without crossing a major street. Streets were designed to separate pedestrians from vehicular traffic and community amenities and businesses were centrally located for easy access.

The first residents were pioneers in community engagement. They quickly formed a government—the first city manager form of government in the State of Maryland. They formed the first kindergarten in Prince George's County, started a journalism club that today continues to publish the weekly Greenbelt News Review, formed the Greenbelt Health Association, established police, fire and rescue squads, and opened the first public swimming pool in the Washington area in 1939. Greenbelt Consumer Services, Inc. operated the grocery store, gas station, drug and variety stores, barber and beauty shops, movie theater, valet shop, and tobacco shop, and over the years, as needs arose, citizens formed numerous cooperatives.

The Federal Government built an additional 1,000 homes in 1941 to accommodate families coming to Washington in connection with the defense programs of World War II. In 1952, Congress voted to sell off the Greenbelt towns, and citizens in Greenbelt formed a housing cooperative which purchased the homes. In 1997, when Greenbelt celebrated its 60th anniversary,

the U.S. Department of Interior recognized Historic Greenbelt as a National Historic Landmark.

Today, many of the original features of this planned community still exist, although the city itself has expanded to include additional shopping centers, high-rise office buildings, garden apartments, townhouses, and private development. Around a dozen original families still live in Greenbelt, passing on the cooperative spirit and sense of community that has made Greenbelt a thriving city and a special place to call home.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the residents and the city of Greenbelt on successfully nurturing 75 years of community planning, cooperation, and engagement.●

#### REMEMBERING AL ADAMS

● Ms. MURKOWSKI. I speak today to honor the memory of Al Adams, an Alaska Native leader. In the Alaska legislature for some 20 years, Al Adams was regarded as one of the most effective advocates for the interests of rural Alaska. Senator Adams died on August 13 after a long battle with cancer. Alaska's Governor ordered flags in the State lowered to half staff in honor of Adams' service to Alaska. His funeral, at ChangePoint Alaska in Anchorage, drew over 1,500 mourners. A second funeral was conducted in Al's hometown of Kotzebue.

Al Adams was born in Kotzebue, AK in 1942. He attended Mt. Edgecumbe High School in Sitka. Following high school, he attended the University of Alaska Fairbanks and RCA Technical Institute. There is a back story behind the RCA Technical Institute. Prior to enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, one of the better jobs that a Native person from rural Alaska could hope for was a job tracking satellites at the Gilmore Creek Satellite Tracking Facility near Fairbanks. Several of those who traveled with Al to Los Angeles for training at the RCA Technical Institute would later become leading players in the implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Over the course of his career, Al would serve as president of Kikiktagruk Inupiat Corporation and executive vice president of NANA Regional Corporation, but his service in the Alaska legislature left Al's most enduring legacies. Al served in the Alaska House of Representatives from 1980-1988 and in the Alaska Senate from 1989-2000. He was known as "Mr. Finance." Al chaired the powerful House Finance Committee. He served 18 years on the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee and 12 years on the Operating Budget Conference Committee. As a Representative and Senator from rural western Alaska he understood the unique problems that his communities faced and ensured that they received an equitable share of State funding.

Al's most enduring legislative accomplishment is the Power Cost Equalization Program. One of the greatest impediments to the viability of traditional Native communities in rural Alaska is the cost of electricity. Since rural Alaska largely lives "off the grid" electricity must be generated locally by burning diesel fuel which is transported long distances by barge. The Power Cost Equalization Program protects rural communities by setting a cap on the price that rural consumers pay for energy. It is a tremendously important program and rural Alaska has Al Adams to thank for it.

Following his service as a legislator, Al became a lobbyist. We do not commonly commend the work of lobbyists in the pages of the RECORD, but Al was a special kind of lobbyist. He lobbied selectively for the causes he believed in, representing the North Slope Borough and the Northwest Arctic Borough. During this period he used his vast legislative and political experience to educate his Native people on how they can be more effective in the political arena. Just one example, recognizing that rural Alaska's reliance on imported diesel was ultimately unsustainable, he lobbied to develop local sources of energy in western Alaska, at one time proposing an intraregional grid to power remote communities. He lobbied to make it possible for the tribal hospital in Kotzebue to build a new long-term care wing on their hospital. Al Adams used his insider access and knowledge for good.

I would like to spend a moment to discuss Al on a personal level. I will always remember his smile—that crinkly smile—and his sense of humor which could defuse even the tensest of meetings. Al operated in multiple worlds at once—the world of politics, the world of business—but he never abandoned his Inupiaq roots. His official obituary relates that Al often organized subsistence hunting and fishing trips for his children, where he passed down traditional Inupiaq skills. He coordinated all the logistics for these memorable outings and even served as camp cook, making sure everyone else was well fed. Whether dipnetting at the mouth of the Kenai, caribou hunting outside Kotzebue or visiting the fish wheel at Chitina, he let his wife, children and grandchildren know that they were loved and that they came first and foremost in his life.

I have lost a dear friend, the Native community has lost a respected leader, and all Alaska has lost a statesman whose legacies will long be remembered. The Senate extends its condolences to the Al Adams family and all who mourn the loss of this exemplary Alaskan.●

#### REMEMBERING RICHARD FRANK

● Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, the front page of this morning's Fairbanks Daily News-Miner carries the